The Wirhita Daily Kagle.

WASHINGTON Dec. 1 .- Following is t president's message to congress: I she Senate and House of Representative

The reports of the several executive de-partments, which will be haid before the paraments, which will be faul before the congress in the usual course, will exhibit in detail the operations of the government for the last fiscal year. Only the more important incidents and results, and chiefly such as may be the foundation of recommendations I shall submit, will be referred to be the samual research.

to in this annual message.

The vast and increasing business of the government has been transacted by the several departments during the year with faithfulness, energy and success. The rev-ences, amounting to above \$455,000,000, have been collected and disbursed without a sense of responsibility and public duty in all officers and employee of every grade, and the work done by them has almost wholly escaped unfavorable criticism. I speak of these matters with freedom, because the credit for this good work is not mine; but is shared by the heads of the several departments, with the great body of faithful officers and employee as to continue to be cordial. One several departments, with the great body of faithful officers and employee as the credit for this good work is not mine; but is shared by the heads of the several departments, with the great body of faithful officers and employee as the credit for this good work is not true. continue to be condial. Our representative at that court has very diligently several departments, with the great body of faithful officers and employes under them. The closest scrutiny of congress is invited to all the methods of administrative and to every item of expenditure. ion and to every item of expenditure.

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE. The friendly relations of our country with the nations of Europe and of the east with the nations of Europe and of the east have been undisturbed, while the ties of good will and common interest that bind us to the states of the western hemisphere have been notably strengthened by the conference held in this capital to consider measures for the general welfare. Pursu-ant to the invitation authorized by con-gress, the representatives of every inde-nendent state of the American continent. endent state of the American continent, and of Hayti, met in conference in this capital, in October, 1839, and continued in session until the 18th of last April. This important convocation marks a most in-teresting and influential epoch in the his-tory of the western hemisphere. It is noteworthy that Brazil, invited while under an imperial form of government, shared as a republic in the deliberations and results of the conference. The recom-mendations of this conference were all transmitted to congress at the last ses-

THE MARINE CONFERENCE.

The international marine conference, which sat at Washington last year, reached a very gratifying result. The regulations suggested have been brought to the attention of all governments represented, and their general adoption is confidently expected. The legislation of congress at the last session is in conformity with the propositions of the conference, and the proclamation therein provided for will be issued when the other powers have given notice of their adhesion. en notice of their adhesion

THE CONGO STATE. The conference of Brussels, to devise means for suppressing the slave trade in Africa, afforded an opportunity for a new expression of the interest the American people feel in that great work. It soon became evident that the measure proposed would tax the resources of the Congo basin beyond the revenue available under the general act of Berlin, of 1884. The United States not being a party to that act, could not their in its revision; but, by a second not their in its revision; but, by a second not their in its revision; but, by a second not their in its revision; but, by a second not their in its revision; but, by a second not their in its revision; but, by a second not their in its revision; but, by a second not their in its revision; but, by a second not their in its revision; but, by a second not their in the restrictions upon a customs revenue. The demoralizing and destructive traffic in ardeal spirits among the tribes also clafmed the carnest attention of the conference, and the delegates of the United States aware foremost in advocating means for its repression. An actoral was reached, the inducate of which will be very helpful, and as soon as these ould tax the resources of the Congo basin will be very helpful, and as soon as these measures shall receive the sanction of the Netherlands-for a time withheld-the general acts will be submitted for ratification by the senate. Meanwhile, negotiations have been opened for a new and complete the senate. Meanwhile, negotiations have been opened for a new and complete the nand alterwards prevailing in Hayti, the terms of payment were not observed. treaty of friendship, commerce and navi-gation, between the United States and the

independent state of the Congo. THE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL.

Toward the end of the past year the on-iy independent monarchial form of govern-ment on the western continent, that of Brazil, ceased to exist, and was succeeded by a republic. Diplomatic relations were at once established with the new government, but it was not completely recognized mult an opportunity had been afforded to ascertain that it had popular approval and support. When the course of events had yielded assurance of this fact, no time was lost in extending the new government the two countries will be preserved, and that the future will witness an increased intluncy of intercourse and an expansion of their mutual commerce.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The peace of Central America has again been disturbed through a revolutionary change in Salvador which was not recognized by the other states, and hostilities broke out between Salvador and Guatemala threatening to involve all Central America threatening to involve all Central America in conflict, and to undermine the progress which had been made toward a reamion of their interests. The efforts of this government were promptly and zealously exertised to compose their differences, and, through the actual efforts of the representative of the United States, a provisional treaty of peace was signed August El, whereby the right of the republic of Salvador to choose its own rulers was assignated. Gen. Elza, the chief of the provisional government, has since been militaned in the presidency by the assembly and diplomatic recognition duty follows. and diplomatic recognition duly fel-

The killing of General Barrundia, on ed the Pacific mail steamer Acapulco. while anchored on transit in the port of San Jose de Guntemala, demanded careful orquiry. Having failed in a revolutionary I nited States minister. The latter fur-nished the desired letter, stipulating as upon the joint invitation of the govern-the condition of his action, that General ments of the United States, Great Britain Barrundia's life be spared, and that he and Portugal, has selected persons well should be tried only for offenses growing qualified for the task before them. of his insurrectionary movements, is letter was produced to the captain of Acapulco by the military commander a! San Jose as his warrant to take the passenger from the steamer. General Bar-rundia resisted capture and was killed. It being evident that the minister. Mr. Miz-ner, had, xweded the bounds of his authorrecedent, the seizure on a vessel of the nited States of a passenger in transit harged with political offenses, in order charged with political offenses, in order that he might be held for such offenses under what was described as martial law I was constrained to disavow Mr. Mirner's net and recall him from his post. THE NICARAGUAN CANAL.

The Nicaragua canal project, under the control of our citizens; is making most er couraging progress, all of the preliminar-conditions and initial operations having teen accomplished within the prescribe

CHILIAN CLAIMS.

ut of the late war with Peru. The reports from our minister at Santiago war-rant the expectation of an early and satis

THE CHINESE.

Our relations with China, which have Our relations with China, which have for several years occupied such an important piace in our diplomatic history, have called for careful consideration, and much correspondence. The communications of the Chinese minister have brought into view the whole subject of our conventional relations with his country; and, at the same time, this government, through its legation at Pekin, has sought to arrange various matters and complaints nouching the interests and protection of our citizens he interests and protection of our citizens

In China.

In pursuance of the concurrent resolution of October 1, 1890, I have proposed to the governments of Mexico and Great Britain to consider a conventional regulation of the passing of Chinese laborers across our southern and northern frontiers.

DENMARK. On the 22:1 day of August, last, Sir Ed-mund Monson, the arbitrator selected an-der the treaty of December 6, 1898, render-ed an award, to the effect that no compen-

THE SAMOAN TREATY.

The Samoan treaty, signed last year at Berlin by the representatives of the United States, Germany and Great Britain, after due ratification and exchange, has begun to produce salutary effects. The formation of the government agreed upon will soon replace the disorder of the past by a stable administration, alike just to the natives and equitable to the three powers most concerned in trade and intercourse with the Samoan islands. The chief institute has been chosen by the king of Sweden and Norway on the invitation of the three powers, and will soon be installed. The land commission and the municipal council are in progress of organization.

The new treaty of extradition with Great Britain, after due ratification, was proclaimed on the 23th of last March. Its beneficial effect is already apparent.

The difference between the two governal sources for the difference between the two governances.

The difference between the two governments touching the fur seal question in Behring sea is not adjusted, as will be seen by the the correspondence, which will soon be laid before congress. The offer to submit the question to arbitration, as proposed by her majesty's government, has not been accepted, for the reason that the form of submission proposed is not thought to be calculated to assure a confession particular satisfactory to either posed is not thought to be calculated to assure a conclusion satisfactory to either party. It is sincerely hoped that before the opening of another searing season, some arrangement may be effected which will assure to the United States a property right (derived from Russia), which was not disregarded by any nation for more than eight years preceding the outbreak.

pot disregarded by any nation for more than eighty years preceding the outbreak of the existing trouble.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

In the tariff act a wrong was done to the kingdom of Hawaii, which I am bound to presume was wholly unintentional. Duties were levied on certain commodities which were included in the reciprocity treaty now existing between the United States and the kingdom of Hawaii, without indicating the necessary exceptions in favor of that kingdom. I hope congress will repair what might otherwise seem to be a breach of faith on the part of this government.

811,725,191.89; while on the side of expenditures, that for pensions was \$19,312,073.96 in excess of the preceding year.

The treasury statement for the current fiscal year; partly actual and partly estimated, is as follows; Receipts from all sources \$406,000,000; total expenditures \$551,000,000; total expendit

navi- the terms of payment were not observed. A new agreement as to the time of payment has been approved, and is now in force. Other just claims of citizens of the United States for redress of wrongs suffered during the late political conflict in Hayti will, it is hoped, speedliy yield to friendly treatment. friendly treatment. ITALY.

Propositions for the amendment of the treats of extradition between the United

States and Italy are now under considera-You will be asked to provide the of accepting the invitation of the Italian government to take part in the approach-ing conference to consider the adoption of a universal prime meridian from which to reckon longitude and time. As this proposal follows in the track of the reform sought to be initiated by the meridian conference of Washington, held on the invitation of this government, the United States should manifest a friendly interest

the Italian proposal.
In this connection I may refer with approval to the suggestion of my predeces-sors, that standing provisions be made for accepting, whenever deemed advisable, the frequent invitations of foreign govern-ments to share in conferences looking to the advancement of international reforms in regard to science; sanction commer-cial laws and procedure, and other matters affecting the intercourse and progress of modern communities.

THE DELAGOA BAY RAILWAY.

In the summer or loss, and threatened to corred which for sometime threatened to interrupt the cordiality of our relations with the government of Portugal That government seized the Delagoa Bay railway, which was constructed under a examination of opinions upon this subject. Our very large supply of gold will, if not lost by impulsive legislation in the supply of gold will, if not lost by impulsive legislation in the supply of gold will, if not lost by impulsive legislation in the supply of gold will, if not lost by impulsive legislation in the supply of gold will, if not lost by impulsive legislation in the supply of gold will, if not lost by impulsive legislation in the supply of gold will, if not lost by impulsive legislation in the supply of gold will, if not lost by impulsive legislation in the supply of gold will, if not lost by impulsive legislation in the supply of gold will, if not lost by impulsive legislation in the supply of gold will, if not lost by impulsive legislation in the supply of gold will, if not lost by impulsive legislation in the supply of gold will, if not lost by impulsive legislation in the supply of gold will, if not lost by impulsive legislation in the supply of gold will, if not lost by impulsive legislation in the supply of gold will, if not lost by impulsive legislation in the supply of gold will, if not lost by impulsive legislation in the supply of gold will, if not lost by impulsive legislation in the supply of gold will, if not lost by impulsive legislation in the supply of gold will, if not lost by impulsive legislation in the supply of gold will, if not lost by impulsive legislation in the supply of gold will, if not lost by impulsive legislation in the supply of gold will, if not lost by impulsive legislation in the supply of gold will, if not lost by impulsive legislation in the supply of gold will, if not lost by impulsive legislation in the supply of gold will will be a supply of gold will will be a supply of gold will be a supply of gold will be a supply will be a sup In the summer of 1889, an incident occurred, which for sometime threatened to concession granted to an American citizen, and, at the same annulied the charter. The concessionary, who had em-barked his fortune in the enterprise, having exhausted all other means of was compelled to invoke the protection of covernment. Our representat British government, whose subjects wer metanist in hivade Guatemnia from Meria in the recognition by Portugal of the proposage & Acapulch for Penama. The constituted an engreementative of the United States was sough to effect his science—first at Champerico, where the steamer rouched, and afterwards at San Jose. The captain of the steamer refused to give up his passenger without a written order from the United States minuster. The latter furnished the desired letter, stipulating as the condition of his action, that General Harrundia's life be spared, and that he and Portugal, has selected persons well

THE JAPANESE TREATY. The revision of our treaty relations with the empire of Japan has continued to be the subject of consideration and corres-pondence. The questions involved are both grave and delicate. While it will be my duty to see that the interests of the United States are not by any changes ex-posed to undue discrimination. I sincerely hope that such a revision as will satisfy the legitimate expectations of the Japanese government, and maintain the long existing friendly relations between Japan and the United States, will be effected.

MEXICAN MATTERS. The friendship between our country and Mexico, born of close neighborhood and Mexico, born of close neighborhood and strengthened by many considerations of intimate intercourse and reciprocity, has never been more conspicuous than now, nor more hopeful of increased benefit to out nations. The intercourse of the two outries by rail, already great, is making onstant growth. The established dies. and those recently projectes, add to the intimacy of traffic, and open new channels of access to fresh areas of demand and supply. The importance of the Mexican railway system will be further enhanced During the past year negotiations have of access to fresh areas of demand and been renewed for the settlement of the supply. The importance of the Mexican railway system will be further enhanced to a degree almost impossible to forecast.

if it should become a link in the projected ntercontinental railway.

I recommend that our mission in the City of Mexico be raised to the first-class.

SPAIN AND CUBA. The cordial character of our relations with Spain warrants the hope that, by the continuance of methods of friendly nego tiations, much may be accomplished in the direction of an adjustment of pending questions and of the increase of our trade questions and of the increase of our trade. The extent and development of our trade with the Island of Cuba invest the commercial relations of the United States and Spain with a peculiar funportance. It is not doubted that a special arrangement in regard to commerce, based upon the reciprocity provision of the recent tariff act would operate most beneficially for both governments. This subject is now receiving attention. ng attention.

JOHN ERICSSON.

The restoration of the remains of John Ericsson to Sweden afforded a gratifying occasion to honor the memory of the great inventor, to whose genius our country owes so much, and to bear witness to the unbroken friendship which has lasted between the land which bore him and our own, which claimed him as a citizen.

VENEZUELA. On the 2d of September, last, the commission appointed to revise the proceedings of the commission under the claims convention between the United States and Venezuela, of 1866, brought its labors to a close within the period fixed for that purpose. The proceedings of the late commission were characterized by a spirit of impartiality and a high sense of justice; and an incident, which was for many years the subject for discussion between the two governments, has been disposed of in a manner alike honorable and satisfactory to both parties. to both parties. For the settlement of the claim of the Venezuela Steam Transportation con pany, which was the subject of a joint re olution adopted at the last session of co

THE CONSULAR SERVICE. The legislation for the past few years has evinced on the part of congress a growing realization of the importance of the consular service in fostering our com-

gress, negotiations are in progress, and their early conclusion is anticipated.

three powers, and will soon
The land corumission and the municipal
and a rational and evenly distributed
and a rational and evenly distributed
scheme of taxatlon, both municipal and
upon imports, is in operation. Malieton
is respected as king.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The revenues of the government from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, were \$463,963,080.55, and the total expenditures for the same period were \$358.618,581.52. The postal receipts have not heretofore been included in the totals. For the purpose of comparison, the sum of \$30.882,097.92 should be deducted from both sides of the account. The surplus for the year, including the amount applied to the sinking fund, was \$105,344,495,03. The re-ceipts for 1850 were \$16,035,923.79, and the expenditures \$15,739,871, in excess of those

expenditures \$35,852,300 ft, leaving an etimated surplus of \$15,147,700.58, while with a cash balance of \$52,000,000 at t

THE SILVER ACT.

silver bullion such support as the law contemplates. The recent depreciation in the price of silver has been observed with re-gret. The rapid rise in price which antici-pated and followed the passage of the act was influenced in some degree by specula-tion, and the recent reaction is in part the result of the same cause, and, in part, of the recent monetary disturbances. Some months of further trial will be

act has exerted, and will continue to exert, a more beneficial influence upon business and upon general values. SILVER ABROAD.

While it has not been thought best to renew formally the suggestion of an inter-national conference. looking to an agree-ment touching the full use of sliver for colnage at a uniform ratio, care has been taken to observe any change in the situa-tion abroad, and no favorable opportunity will be lost to promote a result, which, it is confidently believed, would confer very

posed interest of silver, give us a position of advantage in promoting a permanent and safe international agreement for the free use of silver as a coin metal.

AN INCREASE IN CIRCULATION. AN INCREASE IN CIRCULATION.

The efforts of the secretary to increase the volume of money in circulation, by keeping down the treasury surplus to the lowest practicable limit, have been unremitting, and in a very high degree successful. Tables presented by him showing the increase of money in circulation during the last two decades, and especially the table showing the increase during the able showing the increase during the affairs of the department, are interesting and instructive. The increase of money in circulation during the nineteen months has been in the aggregate \$50,806,813, or about \$1.50 per capita; and of this increase only \$7,100,000 was due to the recent silver

That this substantal and needed aid given to commerce resulted in an ener mous reduction of the public debt and of the annual interest charge is a matter of increased satisfaction. There have been purchased and redeemed since March 4, 189, 4 and 4% per cent bonds to the amount of \$211,352,450, at cost of \$246,630. 741, resulting in a reduction of the annua interest charge of \$8.907,000, and a total saving of interest of \$31,576,706.

COST OF COLLECTION. I notice with great pleasure the state ment of the secretary that the receipt from internal revenue have increased dur-ing the last fiscal year nearly \$12,000,000. and that the cost of collecting this large revenue was less by \$00,617 than for the same purpose in the preceding year. The percentage of cost of collecting the cus-toms revenue was less for the last fiscal

ministration of the old customs regula does had made them familiar with the evils to be remedied, and in part of men whose legal and judicial acquirements and experience seemed to fit them for the work of interpreting and applying the

work of interpreting and applying the new statute.

The chief aim of the law is to secure honest valuations of all dutiable merchan-dise, and to make these valuations uni-form at all ports of entry. It had been made manifest by a congressional investi-gation that a system of under-valuation has been long in use by certain classes of has been long in use by certain classes of importers, resulting not only in a great loss of revenue, but in a most intolerable distrimination against honesty. It is not seen how this legislation, when it is understood, can be regarded by the citizens of any country having dealings with us as unfriendly. If any duty is supposed to be excessive, let the complaint be lodged there. It will surely not be claimed by any well disposed people that a remedy any well disposed people that a remedy any well disposed people that a remedy may be sought and allowed in a sys-tem of quasi-smuggling.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The report of the secretary of war shows several gratifying results attained during the year by wise and unostentatious metaods. The percentage of desertions from the army (an evil for which both congress and the department have been long seeking a remedy) has been reduced during the past year 24 per cent, and for the months of August and September, during which time the favorable effects of the act of June 16 were felt, 33 per cent, as compared withe same months of 1883.

The results attained by a reorganization

June 16 were felt, 33 per cent, as compared withe same months of 1893.

The results attained by a reorganization and consolidation of the divisions having charge of the hospital and service records of the volunteer soldiers are very remarkable. This change was effected in July, 1859, and at that time there were 40,654 cases awaiting attention; more than half of these being calls from pension cleimants. On the 30th of June, last, though over 300,000 new calls had come in, there was not a single case that had not been examined and answered.

I concur in the recommendations of the secretary that adequate and regular appropriations be continued for coast defense works and ordinance. Plans have been practically agreed upon, and there can be no good reason for delaying the execution of them; while the defenseless state of our great scaports furnishes an urgent reason for wise expedition.

The appropriation that has been extended to the militia of the states generally most appropriately designated "the national guara," should be continued and enlarged. These military organizations constitute, in a large sense, the army of the United States, while about five-sixths of the annual cost of their maintenance is defrayed by the states.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The report of the attorney general is, The report of the attorney general is, under the law, submitted directly to congress. But as the department of justice is one of the executive departments, some reference to the work done is appropriate here. A vigorous and, in the main, an effective, effort has been made to bring to trial and punishment all violators of the law; but, at the same time, care has been taken that frivolous and technical offenses. law; but, at the same time, care has been taken that frivolous and technical offenses should not be used to swell the fees of officers or to harass well disposed clizens. Especial attention is called to the facts connected with the prosecution of violations of the election laws, and of offenses against United States officers. The number of convictions secured, very many of them upon pleas of guilty, will, it is hoped, have a salutary and restraining influence. There have been several cases where postmasters appointed by me have been subjected to violent interference in the discharge of their duties, and to persecutions and personal violence of the most extreme character. Some of these cases have been deat with through the department of justice, and in some cases the postofices, have been abolished or suspended. I have directed the post master general to pursue this course in all cases, where other efforts failed to secure for any postmaster, not himself in fault, an opportunity to peacefully exercise the duties of his office. But such action will not supplant the efforts of the department of pursue the department of pursue this course in all cases, where other efforts failed to secure for any postmaster, not himself in fault, an opportunity to peacefully exercise the duties of his office. But such action will not supplant the efforts of the department of justice to be into the taken that frivolous and technical offense such action will not supplant the efforce of the department of justice to bring the particular off-enders to punishment.

NATURALIZATION FRAUDS. The vacation, by judicial decre fraudulent certificates of naturalization, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. upon bills in equity filed by the attorney general in the circuit court of the United States, is a new application of a familiar The act directing the purchase of silver builton and the issue of treasury notes thereon, approved June 14, 1800, has been administered by the secretary of the treesury, with an earnest purpose to get in ocirculation, at the earliest possible date, the full monthly amounts of treasury notes contempleted by its provisions, and at the same time to give to the market for silver builton such support as the law contempleted by the provisions and the same time to give to the market for silver builton such support as the law contempleted by the provisions and the same time to give to the market for silver builton such support as the law contempleted by the provisions, and at the same time to give to the market for silver builton such support as the law contempleted by the same time to give to the market for silver builton such support as the law contempleted by the same time to give the full and searching inquiry into all the facts necessary to naturalization before tion I beg to renew my recommendation that the laws be so amended as to require a more full and searching inquiry into all the facts necessary to naturalization before any certificate is granted. It certainly is not too much to require that an applica-tion for American citizenship shall be heard with as much care, and recorded with as much formality, as are given to cases involving the petriest property right.
At the last session, I returned without
my approval, a bill entitled "An act to Some months of further trial will be necessary to determine the permanent effect of the recent legislation upon silver values; but it is gratifying to know that the increased circulation secured by the existing laws to suppress this evil.

ot certain that they will be found ade POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The report of the postmaster general shows the most gratifying progress in the important work committed to his direc-tion. The business methods have been greatly improved, and a large economy in expenditure and an increase of \$4.750,000 in receipts has been realized. The de ficiency this year is \$5.785,300, as against \$6.350 is last year. No with standing this great enlargement of the service, mail routes have been extended and quickened, and greater accuracy and disanged by routes have been extended and quickened, and greater accuracy and dispatch in distribution and delivery, have been attained. The report will be found to be full of interest and suggestion, not only to congress, but to those citizens who may be interested to know what business methods can do for that department of purilic administration which most nearly ouches all the people.

. LOTTERIES. The passage of the act to amend certain sections of the revised statutes relating to lotteries, approved September 19, 1860, has been received with great and deserved popular favor. The postoffice department and the department of justice at once entered upon the enforcement of the law with sympathetic vigor, and already the public mails have been largely freed from the fraudulent and demoralizing appeals and literature emanating from the lottery

THE NEW WAR SHIPS.

The construction and equipment of the new ships for the navy have made very satisfactory progress. Since March 4, 1889, nine new vessels have been put in commission, and during the winter four more, including one monitor, will be abled. The construction of the other vessels analysis the state of the construction of the other vessels analysis. sels authorized is being pushed, both in the government and private yards, with energy, and watched with the most scruenergy, and watched with the most scru-pulous care. The experiments conducted during the year to test the relative resist-ing power of armor plates have been so valuable as to attract great attention in Kurope. The only part of the work upon the new ships that is threatened by unu-sual delay is the armor platting, and every effort is being made to reduce that to the maximum. It is a source of congratua-tion that the anticipated influence of these modern vessels upon the esprit de corps of the officers and seamen, has been fully re-alized—confide ice and pride in the ship among the crew are equivalent to a sec-

The suggestions made by him are earnestcommended to the consideration of con-ess, though they cannot all be given par-cular mention here.

INDIANS AND SETTLERS.

The several acts of congress looking to the reduction of the larger Indian reserva-tions, to the more rapid settlement of the Indians upon individual allotments, and the restoration to public domain of lands in excess of their needs, have been largely carried into effect, so far as the work was confided to the excentive. Agreements carried into effect, so far as the work was confided to the executive. Agreements have been concluded since March 4, 1890, involving the cession to the United States of about 14,725,600 acres of land. These contracts have, as required by law, been submitted to congress for ratification and for the appropriations necessary to carry them into effect. These, with the Sisseton and Wappeton, Sac and Fox, Iowa, Pottawatomies and absentee Shawnees, and Couer d'Alene tribes, have not yet received the sanction of congress.

Attention is also called to the fact that the appropriations made in the case of the

Attention is also called to the face that the appropriations made in the case of the Sioux Indians have not covered all the stipulated payments. This should be promptly corrected. If an agreement is confirmed, all of its terms should be com-plied with without delay, and full appro-priations should be made.

The policy outlined in my last annual message in relation to the patenting of lands to settlers upon the public domain has been carried out in the administration of the land office. No general suspicion nor imputation of fraud has been allowed to delay the hearing and adjudication of individual cases upon their merits. Their purpose has been to perfect the title of honest settlers with such promptness that the value of the entry might not be swallowed up by the expense and extortions to lowed up by the expense and extortions to which delay subjected the claimant. The average monthly issue of agricultural patents has been increased about six

PENSIONS. The disability pension act, which was approved on the 27th of June last, has been put into operation as rapidly as was practicable. The increased clerical force as provided was selected and assigned to work, and a considerable part of the force engaged in examinations in the field was recalled and added to the working force of the office. The examination and adjudica-tion of claims have, by reason of improved methods, been more rapid than ever before. There is no economy to the government in delay, while there is much hard-ship and injustice to the soldier.

The anticipated expenditure, while very large, will not, it is believed, be in excess

tion of claims have, by reason of improved methods, been more rapid than ever be-fore. There is no economy to the government in delay, while there is much hard ship and injustice to the solider. He was a content of the volume of the same ment in the law. This liberal enlargement of the estimates made before the enactment of the law. This liberal enlargement of the peneral law should stungest a more careful scrutiny of bills for special relegatement of the general law should stungest a more careful scrutiny of bills for special relegatement of the estimates made before the enactment of the same and law of the country of about 8.4 per cent, and the increase of the hound of the general law should stungest a more careful scrutiny of bills for special relegatement of the general law should stungest a more careful scrutiny of bills for special relegatement of the same and law of the country of about 8.4 per cent, and the increase was 11½ per cent. During the month of country of about 8.4 per cent, and the increase was 11½ per cent. These first res show that the increase was 11½ per cent. These first res show that the increase was 11½ per cent. These first res show that the increase was 11½ per cent. These first res show that the increase was 11½ per cent. These first res show that the increase was 11½ per cent. These first res show that the increase was 11½ per cent. These first res show that start acted wide attention, and it is hoped that its influence will be highly beneficial in restraining infractions of the increase was 11½ per cent. The same month of the preceding year, the benefit of the character of the whole is an one of the properties of the whole of the country of the whole observed the work of the country of the country of the whole of the country of the whole of the country of the c

THE PATENT OFFICE. The work of the patent office has won seen such as to secure confidence and con-

sideration for the suggestions of the com-

The enumeration of the people of the United States under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1890, has been completed, and the result will be at once officially communicated to congress. The completion of this decennial enumeration devolves upon congress the duty of making a new apportionment of representation among the several states according to their respective numbers.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

At the last session I had occusion to return, with my objections, several bills making provisions for the erection of pub-lic buildings, for the reason that the expenditures were, in my opinion, greatly in excess of any public need. No class of legislation is more liable to abuse or to de-generate into an unseemly scramble about the public treasury than this. There should be exercised in this matter a wise onomy, based upon some responsible and apartial examination and report of each case, under a general law,

AGRICULTURAL

The secretary of agriculture deserves special attention, in view of the fact that special attention, in view of the lact that the year has been marked in a very un-usual degree by agitation and organization among the farmers, looking to the increase of the profits of their business. It will be ound that the efforts of the department

entrusted to its care.

A very substantial improvement in the
market prices of the leading farm products during the year is noticed. The
price of wheat advanced from 81 cents in October, 1888, to \$1.00% in October, 1860; corn, from 31 cents to 50% cents; oats, from 19% cents to 43 cents, and barley from 63 to 75 cents. Meats showed a substantial, but not so large, an increase.

EXPORTS OF PARM PRODUCTS. The export trade in live animals and

fowlss show a very large increase. The total value of such exports for the year ending June 30, 1850 was \$53,000,000, and over \$15,000,000. Nearly 200,000 more cattle and over \$5,000 more hogs were exported than in the preceding year.

The export gade in beef and pork products and in diary products was very largely increased, the increase in the largely increased, the increase in the act, which has been so widely disseminated as completely and offering to passentiate of butter alone being from 15.504.

Ors rounds to 25.748.042 mounds and the

same purpose in the preceding year. The percentage of cost of collecting the customs revenue was less for the last fiscal year than ever before.

THE CUSTOMS BOARD

THE CUSTOMS BOARD

The customs administration boards provide for by the act of June 10, 1881, was selected with great fullness and its composed in part of men whose previous experience in the administration. The customs experience in the satisfactory results attained.

The customs administration boards 10, 1881, was selected with great fullness and clear of the secretary of the interval of the secretary of the secretary of the interval is the observant of the interval of the interval

where given to any food product; and its non-acceptance will quite clearly reveal the real motive, if any, of the continued restriction of their use; and that having been made clear, the duty of the executive will be very plain. will be very plain.

BEET SUGAR.

The information given by the secretary of the progress and prospects of the sugar industry is full of interest. It has already passed the experimental stage, and is a commercial success. The area over which the sugar beet can be successfully cultivated is very large, and another field crop of great value is offered to the choice of the farmer. The secretary of the treasury concurs in the recommendation of the secretary of agricultures that, the official another in the secretary of agricultures that, the official another in the secretary of agricultures that, the official another in the secretary of agricultures that, the official another in the secretary of agricultures that the secretary of the treasury concurs in the recommendation of the secretary of agricultures that the secretary of the secretary of agricultures that the secretary of the s retary of agriculture, that the official su-pervision provided by the tariff law for sugar of domestic production shall be transferred to the department of agriculture.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The law relating to the civil service has, so far as I can learn, been executed by those having the power of appointment in the classified list with fidelity and impartiality, and the service has been increasingly satisfactory. The report of the commissioner shows a large amount of good work done during the year with a very limited appropriation.

WORK OF THE LAST SESSION.

I congratulate the congress and the country upon the passage, at the first session of the Fifty-first congress, of an unusual number of laws of very high importance. That the results of this legislation will be the quickening and enlargement of our manufacturing industries, larger and better markets for our bread-stuffs and provisions, both at home and abroad, more constant employment and better wages for our working people, and an increased supply of currency for the transaction of business, I do not doubt. Some of these measures were enacted at so late a period that the beneficial effects upon commerce which were in the contemplation of congress have as yet but partially manifested themselves. I congratulate the congress and the

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

The general trade and industrial condi-The general trade and industrial condi-tion throughout the country during the year have shown a marked improvement. For many years prior to 1888, the merchan-dise balances of foreign trade had been largely in our favor, but during that year, and the year following, they turned against us. It is very gratifying to know that the last fiscal year again shows a bal-ance in our favor of over \$8,000,000.

The bank electrines which furnish a

and a buoyant and a hopeful tone was beginning to be felt by all our people. These promising influences have been in some degree checked by the surprising and very unfavorable monetary events, which have recently taken place in England. It is gratifying to know that these did not grow in any degree out of the financial relations of London with our people, or out of any discredit attached to our securities held in that market. The return of our bonds and stocks was caused by a money stringency in England, not by any loss of value or credit in the securities themselves. We could not, however, wholly escape the ill effects of a foreign monetary agitation accompanied by such extraordinary incidents as characterized this. It is not believed, however, that

The apprehension that our tariff may again at once be subjected to Important general changes would undouttedly add a depressing influence of the most serious character. The general tariff act has only character. The general tarin act has only partially zone into operation, some of its important provisions being limited to take effect at later dates. The general provis-ions of the law have been in force less than sixty days. Its permanent effect on trade

and prices still stands in conjecture. It is currons to note that the advance in the prices of articles wholly unaffected by the act was by many hastily ascribed to that act. Notice was not taken of the fact that the general tendency of the markets was upward, from influences wholly apart from the late teriff legislation. The enlargement of our currency by the silver bill undoubtedly gave an upward tendency to trade, and had a marked effect ou prices, that this natural effect of the silver legislation was by many attributed to the tariff

There is neither wisdom nor policy in There is neither wisdom nor policy in the suggestion that the subject of tariff revision shall be opened before this law has had a fair trial. It is quite true that every tariff schedule is subject to objec-tions. No bill was ever framed, I suppose, that to all of its rates and classifications had the full approval even of a party cau-cus. Such legislation is always and neces-sarily the product of compromise as to de-tails, and the present law is no exception. ase over the preceding year was \$0.000. Nearly 300.000 more cattle it will justify the support of those who be such nations as may meet our overtures for an enlargement of commercial excusery and defend American trade and changes.

The export trade in beef and pork products and in diary products was very largely increased, the increase in the ratice of butter alone being from 15.504. The misinformation as to the terms of article of butter alone being from 15.504. The misinformation as to the terms of the act, which has been so widely disseminated at home and abroad, will be corrected by experience, and the exil auguries as to the carries the collection of foreign trade by experience, and the exil auguries as to the act is market responsible. The misinformation as to the terms of passengers a comfortable, safe and speedy transactions increase in the value of meat and abroad, will be confidence as to the sarings banks, international trade balances, and the general prosperity in the sailing vessel such cargoes as are not increased trade to the sarings banks, international trade balances, and the general prosperity in the sailing vessel such cargoes as are not increased trade to the sarings banks, international trade balances, and the general prosperity in the sailing vessel such cargoes as are not increased trade to the sarings banks, international trade balances, and the general prosperity in the sailing vessel such cargoes as reason trade balances, and the general prosperity in the sailing vessel such cargoes as are not increased trade to our custom houses, that the prohibitory effect upon importantions imputed to the act is not justified. The imports at three been of the same period in 1889, and 35 per cent greater than for the same period in 1889, and 35 per cent greater than in the same period in 1889, and 35 per cent greater than in the same period of lass. And so far from being an act to limit exports. I confidence as to increased trade to but the fact of the same period in 1889, and the promoter and trade balances, and the promoter and trade to the act is not justified. The imports at the port of less the promoter and trade balances are not inspect on period and from our custom houses, that the promoter and trade balances are not ins

tries in the commerce of the world, then advocacy and promotion by speech and other forms of organized effort of this movement among our people, is a rare exhibition of unselfishness in trade, and on the other hand, if they believe the adoption of a protective policy by this country insures to their profit and our hurt, it is noticeably strange that they should lead the outery against the authors of a policy so helpful to them, and crown with their favor those who would snatch from them a substantial share of a trade with other hands already inadequate to their pecessities.

There is no disposition among any of our There is no disposition among any of our people to promote prohibitory or retaliatory legislation. Our policies are satopted not to the hurt of others but to secure for ourselves those advantages that fairly grow out of our favored position as a nation. Our form of government, with its incident of universal suffrage, makes it imperative that we shall save our working people from the agitations and distresses which scant work and wages that have no margin for comfort always beggs. But, after all, this done, it will be found that our markets are open to friendly commercial exchanges of enormous value to the other great powers.

From the time of my induction into office, the duty of using every power and in-fluence given by law to the executive de-partment for the development of large markets for our products, especially our farm products, has been kept constantly in mind, and no effort has been, or will be, spared to promote that end.

We are under no disadvantage in any foreign market, except that we pay our workmen and workwomen better wages than are paid elsewhere—botter abstractly, better relatively, to the cost of the necessaries of life. I do not doubt that a very higging intreased foreign trade is accessible to us without bartering either our home market for such products of the farm and shop as our own people can supply, or the wages of our working people in many of the products in wood and from And in meats and breadstuffs, we have advantages that only need better facilities of intercourse and transportation to secure for them large foreign markets.

The reciprocity clause of the tariff act We are under no disadvantage in any

for them large foreign markets.

The reciprocity clause of the tariff act wisely and effectively opens the way to secure a large reciprocal trade in exchange for the free admission to our ports of certain products. The right of independent nations to make special reciprocal trade concessions is well established, and does not impair either the comity due to other nations, or what is known as the "farmed."

wholly escape the monetary agitation accompanies by the countries of coffee, less and these evil incidents which have for the time, unfavorably affected values in this country can long withstand the strong, safe and wholesome influences which are operating to give to our people which are operating to give to our people provisions, as well as of some important innes of manufactured goods.

WORK REFORM CONGRESS.

In addition to the important bills that became laws before the adjournment of the last session, some other bills of the the last session, some other highest importance were well advanced towards a linal vote, and now stand upon the calendars of the two houses in favored positions. The present session has a fixed limit, and if these measures are not hmit, and if these measures are not beought to a final vote, all the work that has been done upon them by this congress is lost. The proper consideration of these, of an apportionment bill and of the annual of an apportionment bill and of the annual appropriation bills, require that no working day of the session shall be allowed to interrupt or retard the progress of those that are of universal interest. In view of these conditions, I refrain from bringing before you at this time some suggestions that would otherwise be usafe, and most earnestly invoke your attention to the duty of perfecting the important legislation now well advanced. To some of these measures, which to me seem most important, I now briefly call your attention.

THE SCHOOL BILL.

I desire to repeat, with added urgency, the recommendations contained in my less annual message in relation to the de-velopment of American steamship lines. The reciprocity clause of the tariff will be largely limited, and its benefits retarded and diminished, if provision is not conand diminished, if provision is not con-temporaneously made to encourage the es-tablishment of first-class steam communi-